nonconforming tanks to be removed by 1990 and prohibits reuse or resale of nonconforming tanks. When removed from service, they must be filled with sand or concrete in place or removed and perforated so as to be unfit for reuse and sold as junk.

California is now implementing an underground container registration and regulation program. The program was initiated in 1983 and 1984 by AB 1362 (Sher) and AB 2013 (Cortese). Because of the scope of the effort, state personnel are augmented by personnel from cities and counties, who share with the state the responsibility for permitting, inspection, and enforcement. Some 165,000 tanks have been registered to date, and the process is considered nearing completion. The tanks include gasoline and other fuels, chemical storage, sump wastes, and others. The program is self-financing through fees levied on the registrants.

New Construction

The Cape Cod towns require new tanks to be constructed of noncorrosive materials (e.g., fiberglass) or to provide corrosion protection (coatings or cathodic protection, for example). New fuel storage facilities at residential sites (single family and two family) may not be located underground; existing underground tanks at these sites must be phased out within 30 years of original installation.

Dade County, Florida, requires all new installations to meet specific design standards. Tanks constructed in designated wellfield areas must be provided with secondary containment and some means of detecting leakage into the zone between the two containment layers.

New facilities in Suffolk County, Long Island, designed for materials only slightly soluble in water, and with specific gravities less than one, must be constructed of noncorrosive materials or otherwise protected from corrosion by coatings, cathodic protection. All other facilities must be double-walled, with sampling access between primary and secondary containments. All new facilities must incorporate either overfill protection devices or a product-tight containment capable of intercepting and retaining overfill spills.

In addition, under its Article 7, the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (see Appendix E) restricts the siting of industrial operations that use hazardous materials. In general, Article 7 imposes those restrictions within the deep flow recharge areas of Suffolk County, i.e., within Zones III and V as designated in the Long Island Comprehensive Waste Treatment Management Plan (1978), Section 703, paragraph P, which lists the toxic or hazardous materials covered by the Article 7 restrictions. Suffolk County's underground storage tank program is implemented by the County Department of